

BUREAU OF WATER

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

SHELLFISH MANAGEMENT AREA 12B

2006 ANNUAL UPDATE

Shellfish Sanitation Program

Water Monitoring, Assessment and Protection Division
Environmental Quality Control - Bureau of Water
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

July 2006



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2006 ANNUAL UPDATE

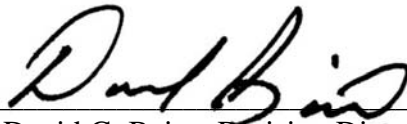
[Data Thru December 2005]

Shellfish Management Area 12B Shellfish Sanitation Program



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**ANNUAL UPDATE
Shellfish Management Area 12B
SCDHEC EQC Bureau of Water**

Data Inclusive Dates:

01 / 01 / 03 thru 12 / 31 / 05

Classification Change:

 X Yes No

Shoreline Survey Completed: Yes

(I)ncreased/(D)ecreased/(N)one:

Prior Report & Date: Annual -2005

<u> D </u>	Approved
<u> N </u>	Conditionally Approved
<u> I </u>	Restricted
<u> N </u>	Prohibited

SUMMARY

Shellfish Management Area 12B growing area water quality for the period January 2003 through December 2005 appears statistically similar to that of the previous three-year review period. Although the upland shoreline has little development directly along the marsh, this area does have a significant number of documented animal farms in close proximity to area creeks. Livestock populations in close proximity to Area 12B shellfish growing waters may adversely impact water quality.

The shoreline survey and bacteriological data review of Shellfish Management Area 12B indicate no classification change; however, a classification review of the areas 11, 12A, and 12B boundaries indicate that a slight classification modification should be implemented. To provide classification consistency at the boundary juncture, a small area adjacent to stations 12B-01 and 12A-41 will be reclassified as Restricted. This reclassification is not the result of a change in water quality.

Two new sample stations will be created in Leadenwah creek 12B-55 and 12B-56. These stations will be established upstream of Station 12B-12 to better monitor fecal coliform levels nearer the productive shellfish grounds of Leadenwah creek.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The authority to regulate the harvest, sanitation, processing and handling of shellfish is granted to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control by Section 44-1-140 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended. The Department promulgated Regulation 61-47, which provides the rules used to implement this authority and outlines the requirements applied in regulating shellfish sanitation in the State. This regulation specifically addresses classification of shellfish harvesting areas and requires that all areas be examined by

sanitary and bacteriological surveys and classified into an appropriate shellfish harvesting classification.

The United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) use The National Shellfish Sanitation Program's (NSSP) *Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish* to evaluate state shellfish sanitation programs. The NSSP Model Ordinance requires that a sanitary survey be in place for each growing area prior to its use as a source of shellfish for human consumption and prior to the area's classification as Approved, Conditionally Approved, Restricted, or Conditionally Restricted. Each sanitary survey shall be updated on an annual basis and accurately reflect changes which have occurred within the area. Requirement of the annual reevaluation include, at a minimum, field observations of pollution sources, an analysis of water quality data consisting of the past year's data in combination with appropriate previously collected data, review of reports and effluent samples from pollution sources, and review of performance standards for discharges impacting the growing area. A brief report documenting the findings shall also be provided.

The following criteria consistent with the NSSP Model Ordinance and S. C. Regulation 61-47 are used in establishing shellfish harvesting classifications:

Approved - Growing areas shall be classified Approved when the sanitary survey concludes that fecal material, pathogenic microorganisms, and poisonous or deleterious substances are not present in concentrations which would render shellfish unsafe for human consumption. The Approved area classification shall be designated based upon a sanitary survey, which includes water samples collected from stations in the designated area adjacent to actual or potential sources of pollution. For waters sampled under adverse pollution conditions, the median fecal coliform Most Probable Number (MPN) or the geometric mean MPN shall not exceed fourteen per one hundred milliliters, and not more than ten percent of the samples shall exceed a fecal coliform MPN of forty-three per one hundred milliliters (per five tube decimal dilution). For waters sampled under a systematic random sampling plan, the geometric mean fecal coliform Most Probable Number (MPN) shall not exceed fourteen per one hundred milliliters, and the estimated ninetieth percentile shall not exceed an MPN of forty three (per five tube decimal dilution). Computation of the estimated ninetieth percentile shall be obtained using NSSP Guidelines.

Conditionally Approved - Growing areas may be classified Conditionally Approved when they are subject to temporary conditions of actual or potential pollution. When such events are predictable, as in the malfunction of wastewater treatment facilities, non-point source pollution from rainfall runoff, discharge of a major river, or potential discharges from dock or harbor facilities that may affect water quality, a management plan describing conditions under which harvesting will be allowed shall be adopted by the Department prior to classifying an area as Conditionally Approved. Where appropriate, the management plan for each Conditionally Approved area shall include performance standards for sources of controllable pollution, e.g., wastewater treatment and collection systems, evaluation of each source of pollution, and means of rapidly closing and subsequent reopening areas to shellfish harvesting. Memorandums of agreements shall be a part of these management plans where appropriate.

Restricted - Growing areas shall be classified Restricted when sanitary survey data show a limited degree of pollution or the presence of deleterious or poisonous substances to a degree which may cause the water quality to fluctuate unpredictably or at such a frequency that a Conditionally Approved classification is not feasible. Shellfish may be harvested from areas classified as Restricted only for the purposes of relaying or depuration and only by special permit issued by the Department and under Department supervision. For Restricted areas to be utilized as a source of shellstock for depuration, or as source water for depuration, the fecal coliform geometric mean MPN of restricted waters sampled under adverse pollution conditions shall not exceed eighty-eight per one hundred milliliters and not more than ten percent of the samples shall exceed a MPN of two hundred and sixty per one hundred milliliters for a five tube decimal dilution test. For waters sampled under a systematic random sampling plan, the fecal coliform geometric mean MPN shall not exceed eighty-eight per one hundred milliliters and the estimated ninetieth percentile shall not exceed an MPN of two hundred and sixty (five tube decimal dilution). Computation of the estimated ninetieth percentile shall be obtained using NSSP guidelines.

Conditionally Restricted - Growing areas may be classified Conditionally Restricted when they are subject to temporary conditions of actual or potential pollution. When such events are predictable, as in the malfunction of wastewater treatment facilities, non-point source pollution from rainfall runoff, discharge of a major river, or potential discharges from dock or harbor facilities that may affect water quality, a management plan describing conditions under which harvesting will be allowed shall be prepared by the Department prior to classifying an area as Conditionally Restricted. Where appropriate, the management plan for each Conditionally Restricted area shall include performance standards for sources of controllable pollution (e.g., wastewater treatment and collection systems and an evaluation of each source of pollution) and description of the means of rapidly closing and subsequent reopening areas to shellfish harvesting. Memorandums of agreements shall be a part of these management plans where appropriate. Shellfish may be harvested from areas classified as Conditionally Restricted only for the purposes of relaying or depuration and only by permit issued by the Department and under Department supervision. For Conditionally Restricted areas to be utilized as a source of shellstock for depuration, the fecal coliform geometric mean MPN of Conditionally Restricted waters sampled under adverse pollution conditions shall not exceed eighty-eight per one hundred milliliters and not more than ten percent of the samples shall exceed a MPN of two hundred and sixty per one hundred milliliters for a five tube decimal dilution test. For waters sampled under a systematic random sampling plan, the fecal coliform geometric mean MPN shall not exceed eighty-eight per one hundred milliliters and the estimated ninetieth percentile shall not exceed an MPN of two hundred and sixty (five tube decimal dilution). Computation of the estimated ninetieth percentile shall be obtained using NSSP guidelines.

Prohibited - Growing areas are classified Prohibited if there is no current sanitary survey or if the sanitary survey or monitoring data show unsafe levels of fecal material, pathogenic microorganisms, or poisonous or deleterious substances in the growing area or indicate that such substances could potentially reach quantities which could render shellfish unfit or unsafe for human consumption.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This sanitary survey evaluates the current harvesting classification of shellfish growing waters designated as Shellfish Management Area 12B (Area 12B). Area 12B consists of approximately 31,125 acres of shellfish growing area habitat located in Charleston County, South Carolina. The area consists of the Dawho, North Edisto and Wadmalaw Rivers, as well as Wadmalaw Sound. Additionally, Area 12B includes Leadenwah, Ocella, Russell, Sand, Steamboat, Tom Point, Toogoodoo and Westbank Creeks, as well as portions of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW). Area 12B is bounded to the east by Wadmalaw Island and to the north by State Roads 162 and 164. State Road 174 and Edisto Island define the western border. The southern boundary is the Atlantic Ocean.

The harvesting classifications of Area 12B prior to this sanitary survey were as follows:

Prohibited: (Administrative closure)

1. Those waters within 1000 feet of the Metal Trades repair facility in Wadmalaw River.

Restricted:

1. Those waters of Toogoodoo and Lower Toogoodoo Creeks and all adjacent marshland from their headwaters to Station 44 on Toogoodoo Creek;
2. Those waters of Steamboat Creek and all adjacent marshland from Station 37 to Station 50;
3. Those waters of Whooping Island Creek and all adjacent marshland from Steamboat Creek to the boundary with Area 13;
4. Those waters of Sand Creek and all adjacent marshland from its headwaters to Steamboat Creek;
5. Those waters of Russell Creek and all adjacent marshland from Steamboat Creek the boundary with Area 13;
6. Those waters of Dawho River and all adjacent marshland from the boundary with Area 13 to Station 05 at the North Edisto River;
7. Those waters of Tom Point Creek and all adjacent marshland from Station 36 to its headwaters;
8. Those waters of Church Creek and all adjacent marshland from Station 01 to the boundary with Area 12A;
9. Those waters of the AIWW and all adjacent marshland from Station 01 to the boundary with Area 11.

Approved: All other waters in Area 12B.

The shellfish industry in South Carolina is based primarily on the harvest of the eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) and hard clams, which include both the northern clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) and several small populations of the southern clam (*Mercenaria campechiensis*). Areas in South Carolina designated for commercial harvest by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) include State Shellfish Grounds, Culture Permits, Recreational

Shellfish Grounds, and Kings Grant areas. The ribbed mussel (*Geukensia demissa*) is also harvested in South Carolina. The general public primarily gathers it on a small scale for recreational harvest. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control will disallow the harvesting of shellfish within Area 12B, for direct marketing purposes, from the Restricted waters listed below in the Recommendations.

There are four State Shellfish Grounds (S) within Area 12B: S-161, S-168, S-172, and S-182. There are also four Recreational Shellfish Grounds (R) located in Leadenwah Creek. There are five Culture (C) Permits and one Mariculture (M) Permit leases within the area.

The shellfish-harvesting season in South Carolina normally extends from mid-September through mid-May. The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) has the authority to alter the shellfish-harvesting season for resource management purposes and grant permits for year-round mariculture operations. Additionally, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control has the authority to prohibit shellfish harvesting when necessary to ensure that shellfish harvested in South Carolina waters are safe for human consumption.

POLLUTION SOURCE SURVEY

CHANGES IN POLLUTION SOURCES

No “substantial” changes in pollution sources have occurred in Area 12B since the 2005 report.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

Shoreline surveys of Area 12B were conducted by the Region 7 District Shellfish Sanitation staff, by watercraft, vehicle and on foot, during the survey period and are ongoing. Extensive visual examinations of lands adjacent to the waters of Area 12B were conducted to determine potential sources of pollution entering shellfish growing waters.

THERMAL IMAGING

The Department recently funded a pilot project to determine the effectiveness of Forward Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR) in locating sources of pollution in close proximity to coastal shellfish harvest areas. FLIR is a type of thermal infrared imaging that can help locate contaminated “seeps” by detecting differences in water temperature, thereby providing coastal managers with smaller focus areas from which to obtain water samples and conduct shoreline survey investigations.

Regional Shellfish Program personnel prioritized study areas based upon shellfish area closures due to elevated fecal coliform levels - potentially from failing septic systems. Nighttime surveillance flights were conducted during February 2005, when relatively warm discharges from potential pollution sources such as leaking septic systems would contrast in comparison with colder river/creek surface waters. Flying during the winter also minimized interference

from vegetation.

Based on thermal imagery data obtained through aerial surveillance, Region 7 Shellfish Program staff investigated potential pollution sources and, when appropriate, conducted bacteriological water quality analysis during the spring and summer of 2005. Sample locations and results of site investigations are provided in appropriate sections of this report.

POINT SOURCE POLLUTION

A. Municipal and Community Waste Treatment Facilities - There are no permitted wastewater facilities within Area 12B. The homes along the northern border of the area, near the Town of Hollywood, are served by Charleston CPW, which does not discharge within the area. The closest waste treatment facilities are located in Area 11 near the southern portion of Bohicket Creek. The two waste treatment facilities in Area 11 have been issued land application permits. One is on Kiawah Island (ND0017361) and the other is on Seabrook Island (ND0063347).

B. Industrial Waste (Discharges) - There is one permitted industrial wastewater discharge located within the boundaries of Area 12B - Rentz Land Clearing and Mine (SCG730114), See Potential Pollution Map for location.

C. Marinas – S.C. Regulation 61-47, Shellfish defines *Marina* as “any water area with a structure (docks, basin, floating docks, etc.), which is: 1) used for docking or otherwise mooring vessels; and, 2) constructed to provide temporary or permanent docking space for more than ten boats, or has more than 200 linear feet of docking space.” There are no recreational boat docking facilities or commercial fisheries docks located within this management area. One facility, Metal Trades, on Yonges Island, performs large-scale repairs of barges and large boats while in dry-dock. Minimal repairs occur when the boats are in the water. Refer to the current classification map for an outline of the administratively Prohibited closure located in the Wadmalaw River, south of Wadmalaw Sound.

D. Radionuclides - Sources of radionuclides have not been identified within Area 12B, and radionuclide monitoring has not been conducted. No other sources of poisonous or deleterious substances have been identified within the area.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

A. Urban and Suburban Stormwater Runoff - The shoreline survey conducted in Area 12B revealed the highest concentration of homes to be throughout the northern most portion of the area. Single-family homes continue to be built along almost every water body within the area. Land clearing, associated with this new construction, can accelerate shoreline erosion. Stormwater runoff impacts water quality by transporting fecal coliform bacteria from land to the shellfish growing area.

There are approximately three stormwater permits that have been issued within Area

12B. The permits are distributed throughout the area and have been primarily issued to housing subdivisions. The remaining permits are for stormwater control for schools and churches. These areas are depicted on the attached Potential Pollution Source map.

Portions of the AIWW require routine maintenance dredging. The Army Corps of Engineers did not conduct any dredging projects in the area during this survey period.

The uplands surrounding the shellfish growing waters of Area 12B consist of various soil textures defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Soil Conservation Service (1971) utilizing general classifications and descriptions. Although lands within the area consist of numerous soil types, the area north of the Dawho and Wadmalaw Rivers and Wadmalaw Sound is generally comprised of Yonges-Hockley-Edisto soils, and occur on a low, broad plain and contain randomly spaced drainage ways that lead to tidal streams. The area south of the Dawho and Wadmalaw Rivers and Wadmalaw Sound is generally comprised of Kiawah-Seabrook-Dawhoo soils, and occur on low, broad ridges and long, narrow-to-broad depressions in areas roughly parallel with the coastline. The USDA (1971) further describes these soils similarly as "moderately well drained to very poorly drained, nearly level to depressional, sandy soils."

B. Agricultural Runoff - There are two permitted agricultural facilities located in Area 12B: Bears Bluff National Fish Hatchery (SC0047848) and Paradise Shrimp Farms (SC0040401). Both of these facilities produce aquaculture products. Shoreline surveys have also identified seven animal farms adjacent to both Tom Point and Toogoodoo Creeks. There are a multitude of single-family homes with one to four horses located on each property. Slann Island Plantation, located along the upper portion of the Dawho River near Station 53, has the potential to board anywhere from 150 to 300 animals. In addition, there are extensive agricultural crop farms within the area.

C. Individual Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems - Nearly all homes adjacent to shellfish growing waters within Area 12B are served by individual septic systems. Nonpoint source pollution within the area is of major concern. It is difficult to locate these types of sources. The Division of Environmental Health (DEH) has no documented specific septic tank failures. Each system requires inspection by the DEH, Region 7 Health District, and approval before final installation.

Sample Data for Area 12B Aerial Flight

Sample	Longitude	Latitude	Sample Date	Sample Results
E-8	-80.333287	32.660272	April 6, 2005	3000
This sample is from the outfall of a storm water ditch that runs along a personal residence. It takes sheet flow from a horse corral and a dog kennel. This area is currently being inspected for a source and the homeowners are being educated on manure management.				
E-10	-80.277330	32.599053	May 18, 2005	5,000

This sample is from the outfall of a storm water ditch flows from a large plantation. The samples have been repeated twice with mixed results (220 and 1300). We have been unable to identify an exact source but this area has a large wildlife population and small human population. This area will continually be inspected in hopes of identifying the major source.

D. Wildlife and Domestic Animals - Area 12B supports a large population of domestic animals attributable to the number of private residences along the shores, including the documented animal farms. The area supports a moderate amount of wildlife, primarily various types of waterfowl and marine mammals. The area has an extensive network of small tidal creeks. This creek system provides a possible conduit for animal fecal coliform bacteria to be transported to the adjacent growing waters.

E. Boat Traffic - Recreational boat traffic is moderate in the area throughout the year. Commercial traffic in the AIWW is light and consists primarily of tugs and barges. Commercial fisheries boats, ranging in size from 16 to 50 feet, operate as long as the product demand exists. During the recreational shrimp-baiting season, typically extending from mid-September through mid-November, recreational traffic is heavy.

F. Hydrographic and Habitat Modification - Hydrographic and habitat modification in estuarine areas requires both State and Federal approval. Portions of the AIWW require maintenance dredging. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers utilizes designated tracts of land adjacent to the AIWW as dredge spoil sites.

G. Marine Biotoxins - Bivalve shellfish contamination from marine biotoxins has not been shown to be a human health concern within Area 12B. The Shellfish Sanitation Section has developed a Biotxin Contingency Plan in response to a *Gymnodinium breve* (formally *P. brevis*) bloom that occurred during the 1987-1988 shellfish harvest season. The Department also participates in an interagency Toxic Algae Workgroup and directs a Toxic Algae Emergency Response Team.

HYDROGRAPHIC AND METEOROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Area 12B currently consists of the waters of the Dawho, North Edisto and Wadmalaw Rivers, Wadmalaw Sound along with Leadenwah, Ocella, Russell, Sand, Steamboat, Tom Point, Toogoodoo and Westbank Creeks and the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW). The entire area is tidally influenced by the Atlantic Ocean through the North Edisto Inlet. The creeks within the area range from 30 to 700 feet in width and range from 2 to 45 feet in depth. The entire area is approximately 10 miles wide (west to east) and 14 miles long (north to south).

Tides - Tides in Area 12B are semidiurnal, consisting of two low and two high tides occurring each lunar day. Mean tidal ranges in the North Edisto River at Bluff Point are 5.5 feet during normal tides and 7.7 feet during spring tides. Wind direction and intensity, as well as

atmospheric pressure, typically cause variations in predicted tidal ranges.

Rainfall - Rainfall data used for Area 12A has been monitored by the National Climatic Data Center's Station 382730 Edisto Island 3 SW located at the Edisto Beach State Park. The Department, however, has found it difficult to obtain accurate real-time or historical rainfall data from the station. Significant data is missing for calendar years 2004 and 2005. Rainfall data is a crucial element used in the management of growing areas. Due to the obvious inconsistency and inaccuracy of data, rainfall information from Station 382730-Edisto Island 3SW will no longer be included in this report. The Department will utilize the Town of Edisto Beach electronic gauge to monitor daily rainfall. This gauge does not, however, record cumulative data.

Rainfall averages approximately forty-nine (49) inches per year, with August being the wettest month. Approximately 40% of the annual rainfall typically falls in the three-month period from June to August. Weather patterns during this time period are often characterized by thunderstorms and shower activity of short duration. The months of July, August, and September also have the greatest numbers of days with rainfall exceeding 1.00". The months of December through March historically have the greatest number of days with rainfall exceeding 0.10" and 0.50". Rainfall events during these months are typically of a longer duration.

Winds - Prevailing winds along the central portion of the South Carolina coast are from the south and west during spring and summer and from the north during autumn and winter. Wind speeds are generally less than 15 miles per hour (mph); however, strong weather systems may generate winds in excess of 25 mph. Tropical storms and hurricanes occur occasionally.

River Discharges - Freshwater influence is primarily due to rainfall, however, freshwater inflow into Area 12B enters through the Dawho River via the South Edisto River.

WATER QUALITY STUDIES

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

The Department currently utilizes a systematic random sampling (SRS) strategy within Area 12B in lieu of sampling under adverse pollution conditions. In order to comply with NSSP guidelines, a minimum of thirty samples are required to be collected and analyzed from each station during the review period. Sampling dates are computer generated prior to the beginning of each quarterly period thereby insuring random selection with respect to tidal stage and weather. Day of week selection criteria is limited to Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays due to shipping requirements and laboratory manpower constraints. Sample schedules are rarely altered.

During July 1998, an updated shellfish water quality data scheduling and collection procedure was formalized. Samples utilized for classification purposes are limited to those samples collected in accordance with the SRS for a 36-month period beginning January 1 and ending December 31. This allows for a maximum of 36 samples per station, yet provides a six-sample

“cushion” (above the NSSP required 30 minimum) for broken sample bottles, lab error, breakdowns, etc. This also allows each annual reports water quality data to meet the requirements for the NSSP Triennial Review sampling criteria.

Nine hundred twenty-eight SRS routine surface water quality samples (<1.0 ft. deep) were collected for bacteriological analyses and classification purposes from 26 water quality sampling stations in Area 12B during the period 01/01/03 through 12/31/05. An additional 12 samples were collected during the period for non-classification purposes (rainfall closure, November 2005). Samples were collected in 120 ml amber glass bottles, immediately placed on ice and transported to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control's Region 7 Environmental Quality Control laboratory in North Charleston, South Carolina. An additional 120 ml water sample was included with each shipment for the purpose of temperature control. At the laboratory, sample sets exceeding a 30-hour holding time or containing a temperature control in excess of 10 degrees Centigrade were discarded (APHA, 1970).

Surface water temperatures were measured utilizing hand-held, laboratory-quality calibrated centigrade thermometers. Salinity measurements were measured in the laboratory using an automatic temperature compensated refractometer. Additional field data include ambient air temperature, wind direction, tidal stage and date and time of sampling. Tidal stages were determined by using Nautical Software's *Tides & Currents*, Version 2 (1996).

MONITORING RESULTS

Stations 9, 35, 45, 47, 52, 53 and 54 exceed a fecal coliform geometric mean MPN value of 14. Stations 02, 09, 30, 34, 35, 43, 45, 47, 50, 52, 53 and 54 exceed a fecal coliform MPN estimated 90th percentile value of 43. No station exceeds a fecal coliform geometric mean MPN value of 88. Station 47 exceeds an estimated 90th percentile fecal coliform MPN value of 260.

Sample data collected 12/07/2005 was excluded in Table #2-A. This is because the entire area was in a closed status due to excessive rainfall. Exclusion of this data set did not alter any shellfish harvesting classification boundaries, however Table #2-A will be included in this report, for information purposes only, for possible use in future surveys.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on review of fecal coliform bacteriological data and the pollution source survey, Area 12B appears to be impacted primarily by non-point source pollution.

NONPOINT SOURCE RUNOFF

Stormwater runoff appears to be the major source of fecal coliform bacteria throughout the area. Wildlife and domestic animal populations likely contribute to poor water quality within the area. There are a large number of livestock farms located along the Toogoodoo and Tom Point Creeks and the Dawho River. The livestock have been noted directly on the shoreline and wading in the creeks, which feed these water bodies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The shoreline survey and bacteriological data review of Shellfish Management Area 12B indicate that no classification changes due to water quality changes are warranted. It is recommended that a small area adjacent to areas 11 and 12A be reclassified as Restricted in order to be consistent with surrounding classifications. The harvesting classification of Area 12B is recommended as follows:

Prohibited: (Administrative closure)

1. Those waters within 1000 feet of the Metal Trades repair facility in Wadmalaw River.

Restricted:

1. Those waters of Toogoodoo and Lower Toogoodoo Creeks and all adjacent marshland from their headwaters to Station 44 on Toogoodoo Creek;
2. Those waters of Steamboat Creek and all adjacent marshland from Station 37 to Station 50;
3. Those waters of Whooping Island Creek and all adjacent marshland from Steamboat Creek to the boundary with Area 13;
4. Those waters of Sand Creek and all adjacent marshland from its headwaters to Steamboat Creek;
5. Those waters of Russell Creek and all adjacent marshland from Steamboat Creek the boundary with Area 13;
6. Those waters of Dawho River and all adjacent marshland from the boundary with Area 13 to Station 05 at the North Edisto River;
7. Those waters of Tom Point Creek and all adjacent marshland from Station 36 to its headwaters;
8. Those waters of Church Creek and all adjacent marshland from Station 01 to the boundary with Area 12A;
9. Those waters of the AIWW and all adjacent marshland from Station 01 to the boundary with Area 11.

Approved: All other waters in Area 12B.

Station Addition/Deactivation/Modification:

Addition: 12B-55

Description: Leadenwah Creek, at third bend after Station 12B-12

Latitude/Longitude: 32.636492 / -80.213443

Addition: 12B-56

Description: Leadenwah Creek, after fourth bend at the fork

Latitude/Longitude: 32.649153 / -80.201945

These two stations will be established upstream of Station 12B-12 to better monitor fecal coliform levels in Leadenwah creek.

Analysis of sampling data for Area 12B demonstrates the probability of a significant impact from rainfall exceeding 4.00" in a 24-hour period. Therefore, a precautionary closure of Area 12B will be implemented following rainfall events of greater than 4.00" in a 24-hour period, as measured at the Edisto Beach State Park located on Edisto Island. This methodology is associated with the concept of the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP). The National Weather Service publishes PMP estimates for the coastal United States in a series of hydro-meteorological reports (HMRs) (*National Weather Service*). PMP estimates for South Carolina's growing areas are derived from HMRs 51, 52, and 53 (*National Research Council, 1985*).

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TABLE #1
Shellfish Management Area 12B
Water Quality Sampling Stations Description

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
01	Confluence of Church Creek and AIWW, Marker #77
02	Goshen Point, Marker #69
04	Confluence of Toogoodoo Creek and AIWW
05	Dawho River, Marker #110
06	Confluence of Steamboat Creek and North Edisto River, Marker #2
07	Confluence of Westbank Creek and North Edisto River
08	Confluence of Leadenwah Creek and North Edisto River
09	Dawho River, Marker #119
10	South Boundary of Prohibited Area at Metal Trades Dock
12	Leadenwah Creek, 1 mile from confluence with North Edisto River
30	Tom Point Creek at Park Island
33	Confluence of Ocella Creek and South Creek
34	Toogoodoo Creek SSG at last creek before fork
35	Public Boat Ramp, Lower Toogoodoo Creek
36	Confluence of Tom Point Creek and North Edisto River
37	Confluence of Steamboat Creek and Russell Creek
42	Headwaters of Ocella Creek
43	Russell Creek at estuary entering Sunbelt Clam Farms
44	Toogoodoo Creek midway between Stations 4 and 34
45	Toogoodoo Creek, second bend from confluence with Lower Toogoodoo Creek
47	Sand Creek at Highway 174 Bridge (Deactivate January 2006)
50	Sand Creek at intake to Westendorf Clam Farm
51	Wadmalaw Sound, Marker #80
52	Confluence of Whooping Island Creek and Steamboat Creek
53	Dawho River, Marker #126
54	Tom Point Creek, 3 bends upstream of Station 30
55	Leadenwah Creek, at third bend after Station 12B-12 (New January 2007)
56	Leadenwah Creek, after fourth bend at the fork (New January 2007)

(Active for review period - 26)

Figure 1.
Shellfish Management Area 12B
Prior Classification

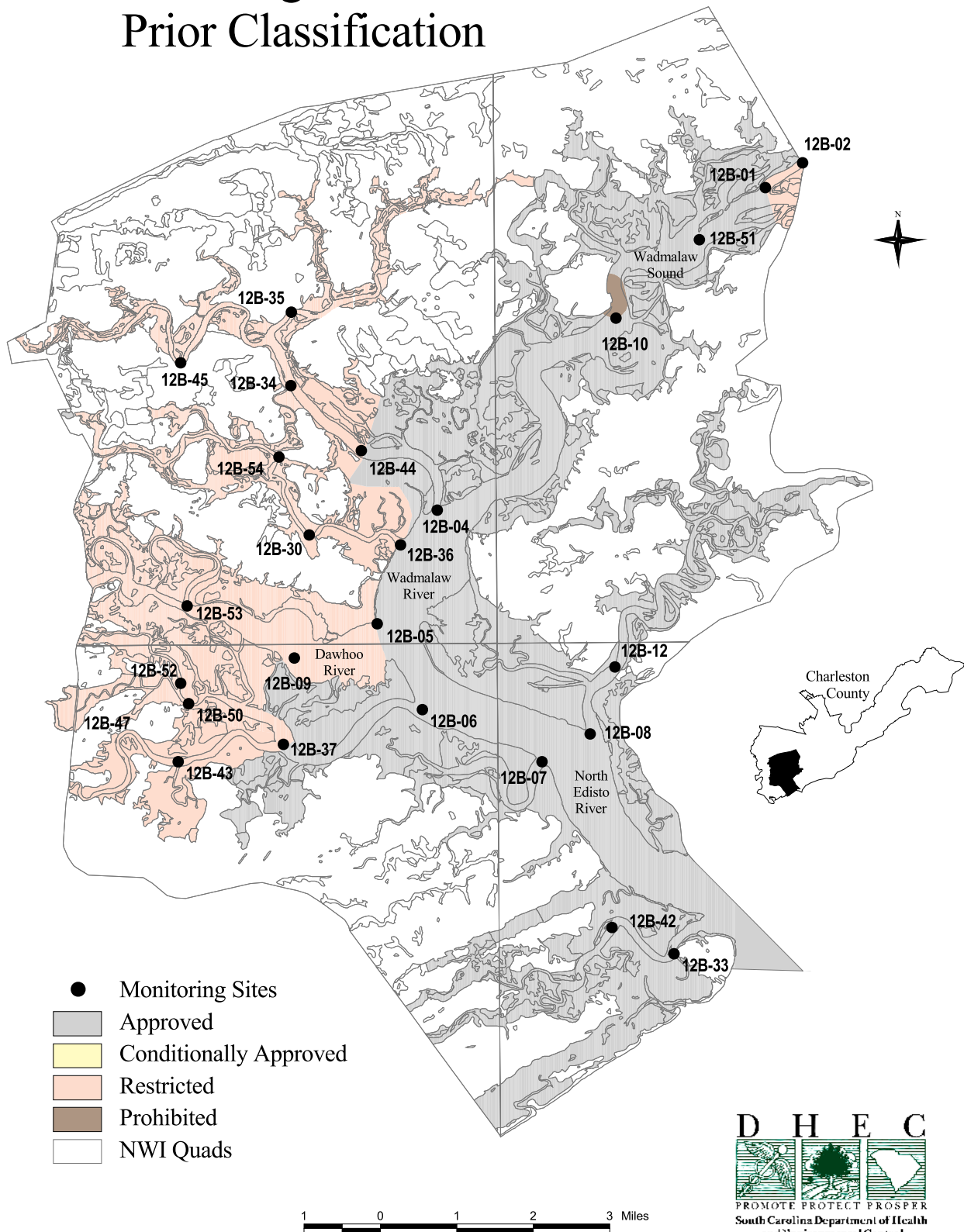


Figure 2.
Shellfish Management Area 12B
Current Classification

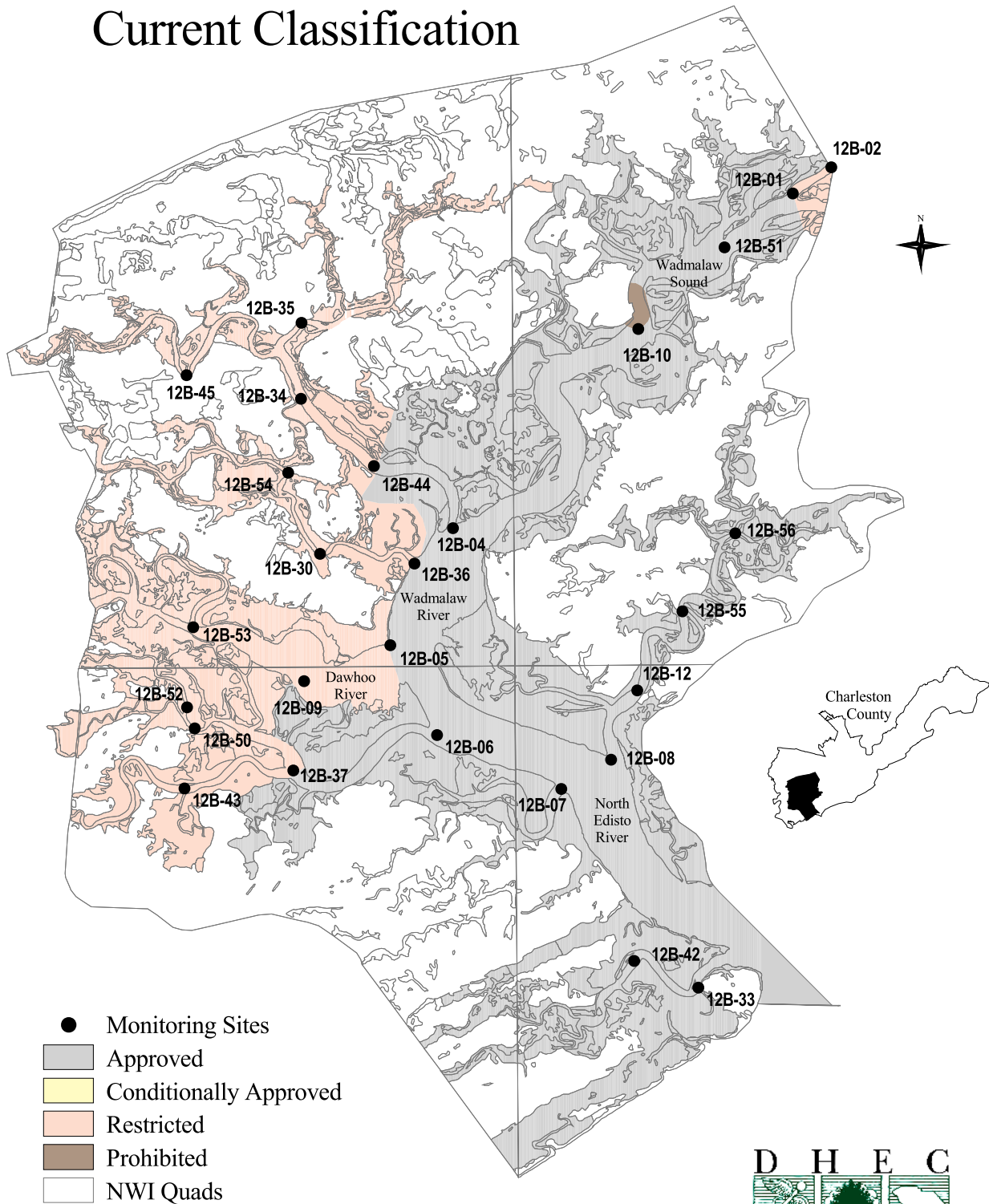


Figure 3.
Shellfish Management Area 12B
Potential Pollution Sources

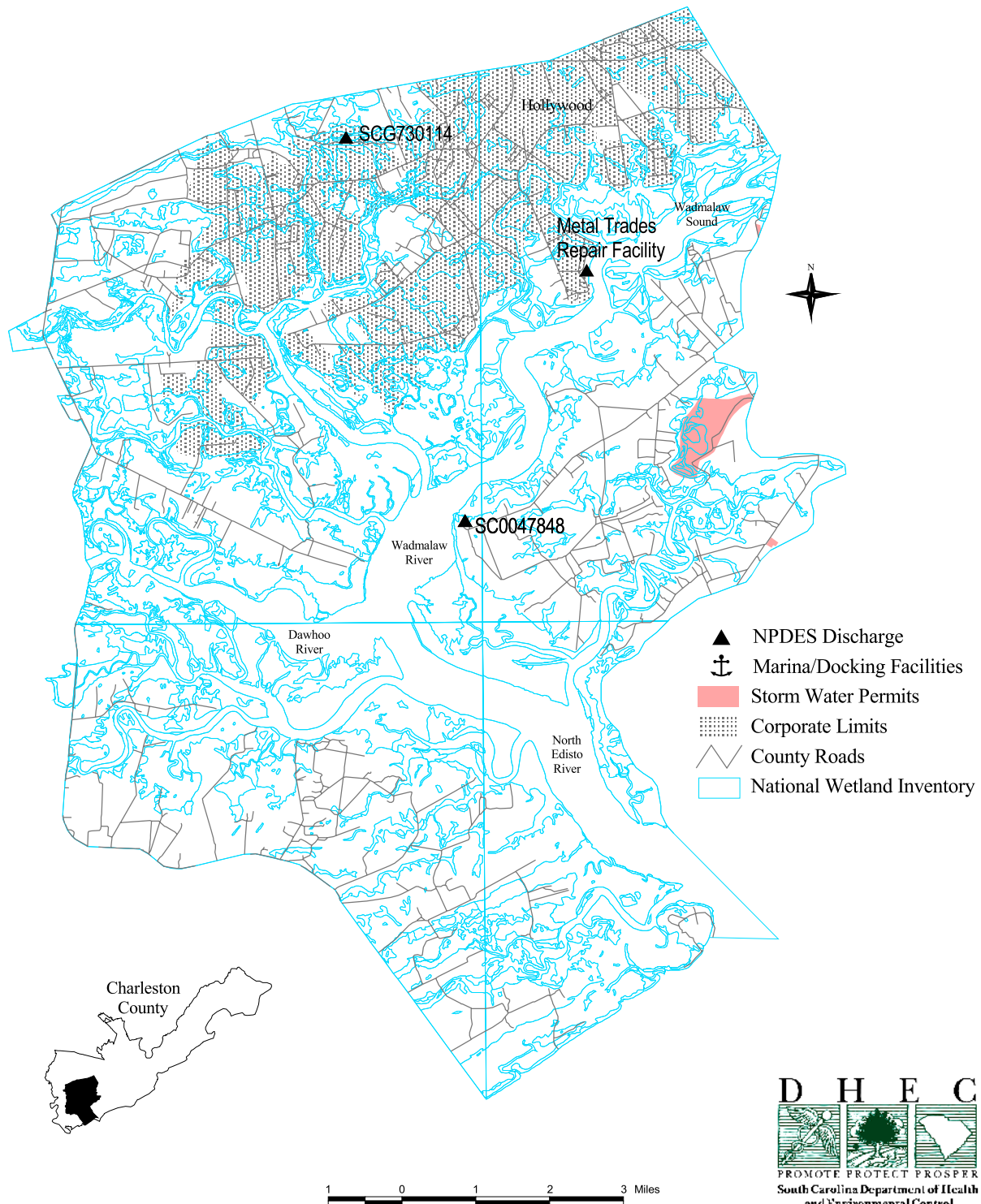


TABLE #2

Shellfish Management Area 12B
FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY
from Shellfish Water Quality Sampling Stations between

January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2005

Station #	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
SAMPLES	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
GEOMEAN	8.0	12.1	7.2	6.3	4.3	5.0	4.4	17.0	6.3	5.9
90TH %ILE	28	45	25	25	11	17	13	87	21	22
WATER QLTY	A	R	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A
CLASSIFICATION	R	R	A	R	A	A	A	R	P	A

Station #	30	33	34	35	36	37	42	43	44	45
SAMPLES	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	35	36	36
GEOMEAN	10.3	6.3	12.9	18.0	8.5	7.1	6.0	12.9	7.7	32.5
90TH %ILE	52	31	66	73	28	33	26	62	31	155
WATER QLTY	R	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	R
CLASSIFICATION	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R

Station #	47	50	51	52	53	54				
SAMPLES	36	36	36	35	36	28				
GEOMEAN	76.9	10.9	6.7	15.1	36.1	19.6				
90TH %ILE	505	49	24	99	207	99				
WATER QLTY	RND	R	A	R	R	R				
CLASSIFICATION	R	R	A	R	R	R				

A - Approved **CA** - Conditionally Approved **R** - Restricted
RND - Restricted/No Depuration **P** - Prohibited

TABLE #2-A

Shellfish Management Area 12B
AMENDED FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA SUMMARY
from Shellfish Water Quality Sampling Stations between

January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2005
(Excludes December 2005 Data)

Station #	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
SAMPLES	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
GEOMEAN	7.9	11.9	7.2	6.2	4.4	4.8	4.5	17.5	6.2	6.0
90TH %ILE	28	45	25	25	11	16	13	90	21	23
WATER QLTY	A	R	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A
CLASSIFICATION	R	R	A	R	A	A	A	R	P	A

Station #	30	33	34	35	36	37	42	43	44	45
SAMPLES	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
GEOMEAN	10.4	6.3	12.8	18.2	8.5	7.1	5.9	12.6	7.7	32.1
90TH %ILE	54	32	67	75	28	33	26	61	32	156
WATER QLTY	R	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	R
CLASSIFICATION	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R

Station #	47	50	51	52	53	54				
SAMPLES	35	35	35	35	35	27				
GEOMEAN	72.7	11.0	6.7	15.2	36.2	19.9				
90TH %ILE	467	50	24	102	213	104				
WATER QLTY	RND	R	A	R	R	R				
CLASSIFICATION	R	R	A	R	R	R				

A - Approved **CA** - Conditionally Approved **R** - Restricted
RND - Restricted/No Depuration **P** - Prohibited

TABLE #3

**WATER QUALITY
SAMPLING STATIONS DATA**

Shellfish Management Area 12B